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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Government of Cuba approved a decree on January 24 permitting duty and tax exemptions on imports of machinery, fertilizer, seed and other items necessary for the cultivation of cotton equivalent to exemptions currently in effect for the kenaf-growing industry. A large Cuban textile firm is expected to plant about 3,300 acres to cotton in the Province of Pinar del Rio for the 1952-53 season with actual planting to begin very shortly.

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A recent trade and payments agreement between Italy and Pakistan which became effective on January 1, 1952 provides, among other items, for the shipment of about 230,000 bales of cotton (of 500 pounds gross) from Pakistan to Italy during the 1952 calendar year.

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A London newspaper of January 25 stated that the British Raw Cotton Commission had negotiated with the Sudan Gezira Board and the Sudan Government to purchase 60 percent of the 1951-52 cotton crop in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Prices agreed upon were on the basis of levels prevailing in Egypt and the Sudan during the first few weeks of January 1952 for part of the purchases, while the balance will be based on the average of certain quotations on the Alexandria market during the first 3 months of 1952.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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1951 WALNUT CROP SLIGHTLY ABOVE AVERAGE [1]

The 1951 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean basin and the United States is 127,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 119,900 tons (revised) for 1950 and 153,900 tons for 1949. The production in the Mediterranean basin alone is estimated to have totalled 51,200 tons compared with 55,600 tons in 1950 and 65,800 tons in 1949. The United States production is now estimated at 75,800 tons compared with 64,300 tons in 1950 and 88,100 tons in 1949.

The present estimate for this group of countries exceeds the 10-year (1940-49) average of 123,300 tons and the 5-year (1945-49) average of 123,900 tons by about 3 percent.

The growing and harvesting conditions in the foreign countries during 1951 were not as satisfactory generally as a year earlier. There was an excess of rain and other adverse conditions in most of the production areas abroad. The quality of the French, Italian and Balkan nuts was below that of last season. The quality of the Turkish walnuts is reported to have been very good with a larger proportion of white meats than a year ago.

On January 1, 1952 it was estimated that 14,300 short tons, unshelled basis, remained in France, Italy and Turkey. This represents about 33 percent of the 1951 harvest in these 3 countries. The largest stocks remaining are in Turkey where it is estimated some 7,100 tons, unshelled basis, or 50 percent of the total for these countries remain. In France it is estimated there are about 200 short tons of kernels and in Turkey 1,100 tons available for immediate shipment. These estimates for kernels have been converted to unshelled and included in the 14,300 tons.

The 1951-52 export season in the Mediterranean basin has been very slow in comparison to that of the previous season. Official export statistics are not yet available for all of these countries; however, based on trade estimates, it would appear that the equivalent of 11,200 short tons, unshelled basis, were exported from France, Italy and Turkey from September 1 to December 31, 1952. The exports represent about 26 percent of the 1951 harvest in these countries. Italy so far this season has been the most successful with an estimated 2,200 short tons of kernels and 1,200 tons of unshelled. France has not done so well. The export season in France is rapidly approaching an end. Exports have been slow from Turkey but are expected to pick up.

The export season in these 3 countries has been slow due to high prices asked by growers and in turn by exporters, the larger United States crop and the restrictions on imports by the principal European countries. The quality of the French and Italian nuts also discouraged

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WALNUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Balkan countries	France	Italy	Turkey 1/	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:							
1940-49	12,500	20,000	15,000	7,300	54,800	68,500	123,300
1945-49	10,800	16,300	17,300	6,200	50,600	73,300	123,900
Annual:							
1945	9,800	12,100	16,500	2,000	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,200	10,700	13,200	5,000	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	9,700	32,000	14,000	2,200	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948	11,400	13,100	15,400	10,000	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949	13,000	13,300	27,500	12,000	65,800	88,100	153,900
1950 2/	8,800	17,600	22,000	3/ 7,200	3/ 55,600	64,300	3/ 119,900
1951 2/ 3/	8,000	13,900	19,800	9,500	51,200	75,800	127,000

1/ Exportable surplus only - not total production.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of walnuts
(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average 1946/47 1950/51	Annual 1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
			IMPORTS - SHELLED		
China	566	42	2,223	538	6
France	196	32	185	757	278
Italy	351	440	215	822	171
Turkey	461	596	279	1,048	144
Other	179	277	186	411	122
Total	1,753	1,387	3,088	3,576	721
			IMPORTS - UNSHELLED		
China	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	31	34	3	0	7
Other	12	2/	0	59	0
Total	43	34	3	59	7
			EXPORTS - SHELLED		
Canada	120	135	9	2	2/
Cuba	2	1	2/	3	0
Europe	2/	0	2/	0	0
Other	33	49	18	25	8
Total	155	185	27	30	8
			EXPORTS - UNSHELLED		
Canada	953	467	1,126	983	731
Cuba	320	294	353	484	407
Europe	87	0	10	64	0
Other	436	383	208	236	119
Total	1,796	1,144	1,697	1,767	1,257

1/ 3 months, September through November
2/ One-half ton or less.
Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

some foreign buyers. Late in November the British government placed tree nuts on import licenses which brought a decline in the demand from British importers. Western Germany also controlled importation of walnuts and other items because of currency difficulties. The large United States crop and carry-over from the previous season lessened demand from that country.

The balance of this season offers little basis for optimism with regard to disposal of the balance of the crop. Domestic demand which has absorbed a sizable tonnage in Italy and France remains good and is expected to clean up pretty well the small stocks in France. In Italy it appears that domestic demand and possible export business will be insufficient to absorb the remaining stocks before new-crop nuts are available unless some unexpected large foreign orders are received. In Turkey where a poor showing export-wise has been reported during the first quarter of the present season, the Trade is somewhat more optimistic although not to the point where it feels a 100 percent sell-out of the 1951 harvest will occur. Recent inquiries give some hope of further exports in the next months can be expected, especially so if walnuts are put on export List III. - - By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

1951-52 GARBANZO PRODUCTION IN 18 COUNTRIES UP 4 PERCENT 1/

The preliminary estimate of production of garbanzos in the 1951-52 season in 18 countries, excluding India and Pakistan, is 11.6 million bags. This is 4 percent larger than last year and 37 percent larger than the prewar production of 8.5 million bags.

The 18 countries include the 4 reporting countries in America, of which Mexico is the only important producer and the Mediterranean Basin comprising 3 areas; southern Europe, North Africa and countries of the Near East.

The general statement that 1951 production was only 4 percent larger than the previous season conceals the important fact that there were marked increases and marked decreases in different parts of the areas covered by the 18 countries. The increases occurred in southern Europe and in the extreme northwest Africa where the weather was unusually favorable. The decreases occurred in Algeria, the Near East and the Americas where some of the countries suffered severe drought.

The 1951 production in Europe was 18 percent above 1950 and 37 percent above prewar. This reflects principally the unusually large crop in Spain where 67 percent of the European crop was grown in 1951 and where the season was unusually favorable. In the Middle East the 1951 production was 20 percent below 1950 and 16 percent above prewar. This reflects a fair crop in Turkey, but a very droughty one in Syria which in 1951 was 49 percent less than in 1950. In the Americas most of the 1951-52 garbanzos are yet to be harvested namely in Mexico, Argentina and Chile, In the United States, however, the 1951 production of 5,000 bags compares with 61,000 in 1950. The 1951-52

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

GARBANZOS: Acreage, yield per acre and production, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1950-51

Continent and area	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average				Average				Average			
	1935-39	1940-44	1950	1951 1/	1935-39	1940-44	1950	1951 1/	1935-39	1940-44	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
THE AMERICAS												
Mexico 2/	207	284	297	295	531	599	624	644	1,099	1,702	1,852	1,900
United States	3	7	8	2	567	571	762	500	17	40	61	5
Argentina	28	16	11	11	771	819	591	591	216	131	65	65
Chile	26	23	17	17	412	387	541	529	107	89	92	90
Total	264	330	333	325	545	595	622	634	1,439	1,962	2,070	2,060
EUROPE												
Bulgaria	4	29	20	25	675	914	875	800	29	265	175	200
Greece	51	50	64	65	500	600	503	492	255	300	322	320
Italy	241	240	273	248	348	289	440	495	838	694	1,200	1,228
Portugal	83	89	119	111	325	320	276	332	270	285	329	368
Rumania	2	2	2	2	519	519	400	500	9	12	8	10
Spain	632	1,010	897	897	529	350	384	487	3,344	3,538	3,444	4,364
Total	1,013	1,420	1,375	1,348	468	359	398	481	4,745	5,094	5,478	6,490
MIDDLE EAST												
Lebanon	3	4	4	4	735	794	773	595	25	33	29	22
Syria	40	49	82	80	770	514	422	220	308	252	346	176
Turkey	174	210	190	183	705	811	992	878	1,227	1,703	1,885	1,607
Total	217	263	276	267	719	756	819	676	1,560	1,988	2,260	1,805
AFRICA												
Algeria	35	51	70	38	463	280	283	174	162	143	198	66
Egypt	6	13	17	15	1,567	1,246	1,429	1,333	90	162	243	200
French Morocco	107	180	188	175	355	435	333	414	380	783	626	725
Spanish Morocco	5	11	27	25	526	500	744	1,000	29	55	201	250
Tunisia	19	21	10	10	442	171	450	250	84	36	45	25
Total	172	276	312	263	433	427	421	481	745	1,179	1,313	1,266
Total 18 countries	1,666	2,289	2,296	2,203	510	447	484	528	8,489	10,223	11,121	11,621
FAR EAST 3/												
India	4/ 17,980	4/ 17,721	19,376	20,000	531	528	428	400	4/ 95,492	4/ 93,504	83,003	80,000
Pakistan	1,967	2,381	2,813	2,800	366	280	592	571	7,190	6,666	16,643	16,000
Total	21,613	22,391	24,485	25,003	514	493	452	430	111,171	110,393	110,767	107,621

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Production in Mexico is about 60 percent, "porquero" type garbanzos used mostly for livestock feed.
3/ Includes large quantities for porquero-type garbanzos (see note 2).
4/ Adjusted upward for areas not reported prior to 1946-47.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage for countries of small production.

Mexican crop to be harvested early in 1952 might be a little larger than in 1950-51 assuming a 3-year average yield, 1949-51 on the currently estimated acreage. The 1950-51 crop harvested in the spring of 1951 was 14 percent below the previous year and 69 percent above the prewar average.

Production in India and Pakistan was excluded from the 18 country totals because much of the production is of different variety of garbanzos than those common to the commerce of the Western areas; also because including the very large production of India and Pakistan with the 18 smaller countries would distort the 20 country totals toward the varieties and large production of India and Pakistan.

The variety referred to is similar to the Porquero-type garbanzo of Mexico, which is used there mostly for feed. While India and Pakistan produce the common western commercial varieties, available data does not separate them from the feed varieties which apparently are used for both food and feed in India and Pakistan.

Garbanzos are grown in winter in India and Pakistan; therefore, the 1951-52 crop is yet to be harvested. As of October the outlook was not favorable because of shortage of moisture. Since then, however, rain has come and the situation may have improved.

The 1950-51 growing season in India was reasonably favorable for garbanzos with timely rains resulting in better yields than the year before. Acreage was reduced in 1950-51, however, because of lack of moisture at sowing time. Also there was diversion of acreage in some areas to wheat, cotton and possibly jute.

The market for garbanzos (gram in India) has been firm with some rise in prices due in part to shortages of food grains. In some areas in India gram has been rationed for both food and feed.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION SMALLER THAN FIRST FORECAST

World corn production in 1951-52 is estimated at 5,395 million bushels, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is about 250 million bushels larger than last year's outturn, though it is 160 million bushels less than the preliminary forecast. (See Foreign Crops and Markets October 29, 1951). A large part of the reduction from the previous estimate is due to the cut in the official estimate for the United States, which produces almost 60 percent of the world corn crop.

The distribution of the current crop differs markedly from that of a year ago. The most outstanding change is in the estimate for Europe, which is at the prewar level in contrast with the 1950 crop, estimated about 200 million bushels below the 1935-39 average. With a normal outturn on the continent, especially in the Balkan countries, where drought sharply reduced harvest last year, the feed situation will be somewhat easier for the current season. Some increase in crops of small grains will also contribute to the improved feed situation. A decline in the over-all import requirement for corn, therefore, seems indicated this season.

Argentina, the traditionally ranking corn exporter, will again have only limited quantities for export unless the outlook for the growing crop there improves materially. The crop in the United States was about 115 million bushels smaller than in 1950 and with a reduction in carry-over, the total supply for the season is down about 240 million bushels from that of a year ago. With continued heavy livestock feeding, the amount available for export is expected to be somewhat less than the 1950-51 exports of about 110 million bushels.

Total production in North America is estimated at 3,150 million bushels. This is 75 million bushels less than in 1950 but about 30 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. The reduction of 117 million bushels from last year's harvest in the United States was partly offset by an increase of 35 million bushels in Mexico and minor increases in other countries of the area. Acreage in the United States was only 93 percent of the prewar figure but yields were reported at an average of 36.2 bushels per acre, 45 percent above the yield of 25 bushels per acre in 1935-39. In Mexico, the second largest producer of the area, both acreage and yields were larger than in 1950, but the increase in yields accounts for the bulk of the gain in production.

The corn crop in Europe is still placed at 690 million bushels, compared with 495 million in 1950. Acreage was only slightly larger than in 1950 but yields were sharply above those of the past year. Yields were larger in most important producing countries of the area, but show the greatest increase in the Danube Basin countries, where yields were sharply reduced by drought last year. Those 4 countries, together, normally produce about 70 percent of Europe's total corn crop. Italy, the remaining important producer, also reports a significant increase in yields.

Indications point to little change from the 1950 corn harvest in the Soviet Union. This would mean a below-average crop. Yields were believed to be about average from a below-average area.

The outturn in Asia is now placed at 665 million bushels, compared with 585 million in 1950 and the 1935-39 average of 610 million bushels. The increase over last year's harvest is attributed to increases in both acreage and yields, while the gain over the prewar period is due to a significant increase in the corn acreage.

In Africa the estimated production of 285 million bushels of corn is slightly above the 1950 crop and about 10 percent larger than the prewar average. Yields were estimated to be about average, but acreage showed an increase of 12 percent from the prewar period. A good part of the increased corn acreage is in the Union of South Africa. That Southern Hemisphere country has prospects of above-average yields again this season. That would be the third successive year of above-average corn crops for this ranking corn producer of Africa.

Below-average prospects for the South American corn harvest beginning early in 1952 are mainly attributed to the unfavorable outlook in Argentina. The present outlook is for a crop of about 150 million bushels, or half the prewar average. Though somewhat above

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-1951 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/	Average		1949	1950	1951 4/
	1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	172	273	272	306	300	40.8	39.7	50.2	45.2	52.2	7010	10,833	13,650	13,839	15,662
Guatemala	1,000	1,060	-	-	-	15.7	15.8	-	-	-	15,700	16,760	-	-	-
Honduras	5/ 258	5/ 319	-	-	-	5/ 14.0	5/ 13.4	-	-	-	3,717	5/ 4,262	-	-	-
Mexico	7,501	8,416	9,880	9,880	10,380	9.0	9.6	9.2	10.0	12.9	67,523	80,714	90,550	98,420	133,850
Nicaragua	5/ 86	5/ 132	180	200	-	5/ 17.4	5/ 11.3	13.3	16.0	-	1,500	5/ 1,486	2,400	3,200	-
United States	92,699	89,045	87,029	81,817	81,306	25.0	32.0	38.8	37.4	36.2	2,315,554	2,846,337	3,379,436	3,057,803	2,941,423
Cuba	360	376	445	410	-	16.7	5/ 16.6	16.0	15.9	-	6,000	5/ 6,250	7,100	6,500	-
Estimated total 6/	103,280	101,060	100,850	95,720	95,750	-	-	-	-	-	2,435,000	2,985,000	3,536,000	3,225,000	3,150,000
EUROPE															
Albania	235	246	-	-	-	21.6	19.7	-	-	-	5,067	4,837	-	-	-
Austria	163	162	144	160	160	39.2	31.2	32.6	31.2	34.4	6,384	5,053	4,700	5,000	5,500
Bulgaria	2,035	1,980	-	-	-	17.5	14.7	-	-	-	35,657	29,204	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	5/ 285	245	380	-	-	5/ 31.6	27.3	32.9	-	-	5/ 9,000	6,695	12,500	-	-
France	839	620	714	803	843	26.3	18.9	12.6	20.5	28.6	22,096	11,700	9,000	16,500	24,100
Germany	85	51	-	-	-	47.1	43.1	-	-	-	4,000	2,200	-	-	-
Greece	650	529	553	614	603	15.5	16.5	15.8	12.5	14.4	10,078	8,743	8,750	7,680	8,660
Hungary	2,924	3,167	-	-	-	31.5	32.8	-	-	-	92,007	103,974	-	-	-
Italy	3,583	3,436	3,250	3,260	3,300	31.5	28.1	32.7	30.1	35.8	113,000	96,400	106,300	98,000	118,000
Portugal	1,235	-	1,194	1,295	1,325	12.1	-	7.9	13.8	12.5	15,000	-	9,430	17,910	16,600
Rumania	9,870	8,300	-	-	-	17.4	18.1	-	-	-	172,000	150,000	-	-	-
Spain	5/ 1,094	1,050	865	925	925	5/ 28.4	23.8	18.5	25.9	28.6	5/ 31,076	25,000	16,000	24,000	26,500
Yugoslavia	6,615	6,790	-	-	-	26.7	23.4	-	-	-	176,600	159,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	29,680	27,920	28,530	28,450	28,850	-	-	-	-	-	697,000	622,000	620,000	495,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	10,000	-	8,500	9,000	-	17.0	-	16.5	16.7	-	170,000	-	140,000	150,000	-

ASIA															
Turkey	1,098	1,408	1,484	1,466	1,526	20.9	20.4	19.2	16.9	21.7	22,971	28,661	28,520	24,720	33,156
Burma	217 5/	212	196	-	-	7.6 5/	6.6	-	-	-	1,640 5/	1,390	-	-	-
China	5/ 12,000	14,200	12,300	-	-	5/ 21.8	19.9	20.7	-	-	5/ 262,000	282,600	255,220	-	-
Manchuria	3,720	6,231	-	-	-	23.3	21.5	-	-	-	86,586	133,858	-	-	-
French Indochina	1,053 5/	778	-	-	-	21.2 5/	14.6	-	-	-	22,365 5/	13,188	-	-	-
Indian Union 7/	5/ 5,526	5,643	7,837	7,600	-	5/ 12.2	13.2	10.0	9.2	-	5/ 67,240	74,240	78,360	70,000	-
Pakistan 7/	5/ 811	884	1,004	950	-	5/ 17.7	17.3	16.9	15.5	-	5/ 14,360	15,264	16,920	14,720	-
Japan	128	162	140	150	-	24.2	22.8	18.6	22.0	-	3,094	3,700	2,600	3,300	-
Korea	5/ 321	375	-	-	-	5/ 13.0	12.0	-	-	-	4,177	4,500	-	-	-
Java and Madura	5,150	5,160	-	-	-	15.5	15.9	-	-	-	79,976	82,200	-	-	-
Philippine Republic	1,765	2,442	2,140	2,200	2,470	8.9	9.8	11.2	10.3	11.2	15,715	23,967	24,000	22,600	27,630
Estimated total 6/	33,920	39,710	38,620	37,310	38,750	-	-	-	-	-	610,000	695,000	627,000	585,000	665,000
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	5/ 179	329	825	823	-	5/ 19.6	17.8	14.3	15.8	-	3,500	5,860	11,800	13,000	-
Kenya 8/	103	102	-	-	-	30.3	24.0	-	-	-	3,121	2,453	-	-	-
Basutoland	350	360	-	-	-	8.1	7.5	-	-	-	2,822	2,709	-	-	-
Egypt	1,599	1,846	1,550	1,535	1,710	39.5	30.7	32.3	33.9	35.1	63,229	56,685	50,000	52,000	60,000
French Morocco	1,112	1,251	1,243	1,290	1,230	7.6	7.9	12.7	4.7	6.7	8,505	9,863	15,743	6,000	8,200
French West Africa	5/ 1,732	1,500	-	-	-	5/ 12.4	13.3	-	-	-	5/ 21,473	20,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	260	172	186	197	-	15.3	12.9	12.9	14.7	-	3,969	2,213	2,404	2,900	-
Angola	1,435	1,470	-	-	-	9.0	8.3	-	-	-	12,859	12,180	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia 8/	268	243	-	-	-	22.1	21.1	-	-	-	5,923	5,116	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	6,989	7,657	8,100	8,000	-	11.5	9.4	12.8	12.1	-	80,132	71,711	104,000	97,000	-
Estimated total 6/	18,200	19,280	20,130	20,130	20,420	-	-	-	-	-	255,000	240,000	280,000	275,000	285,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	10,775	8,176	2,330	4,940	5,500	28.0	31.7	14.3	22.1	27.3	301,986	259,124	33,230	109,000	150,000
Brazil	10,025	10,208	11,560	-	-	21.5	20.3	21.0	-	-	215,153	207,438	242,500	228,000	-
Chile	110	126	114	137	-	22.7	20.7	21.1	27.0	-	2,496	2,603	2,400	3,700	-
Colombia	5/ 1,360	1,440	1,747	1,710	-	5/ 15.1	16.0	16.6	13.5	-	19,511	22,969	29,040	23,030	-
Uruguay	425	420	470	520	-	12.2	10.9	7.5	13.5	-	5,188	4,573	3,510	7,000	-
Estimated total 6/	24,930	22,640	18,650	20,880	21,150	-	-	-	-	-	575,000	530,000	350,000	410,000	445,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	314	298	191	186	-	22.4	25.1	29.5	23.9	-	7,030	7,482	5,631	4,440	-
New Zealand	7	8	8	6	-	45.4	51.8	57.9	41.7	-	318	414	463	250	-
Estimated total 6/	325	310	205	195	210	-	-	-	-	-	7,450	8,000	6,200	4,800	5,500
Estimated world total 6/	220,330	217,920	215,480	211,680	214,130	-	-	-	-	-	4,750,000	5,180,000	5,560,000	5,145,000	5,395,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figures shown during this period are not strictly comparable since figures for 1949-51 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

the very small crops of the past 2 seasons this would provide only moderate quantities for export. Present stocks are low and only a negligible quantity is expected to be carried over into the new crop year, beginning April 1. Exports for the 1949-1951 calendar years averaged about 30 million bushels. This contrasts with prewar exports as high as 390 million bushels. Present acreage is only about half the pre-war area.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania. Australia grows about 90 percent of the total for the area, and present prospects are for a crop somewhat below the average of 7 million bushels. The reduction is due to reduced acreage.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES DOWN IN 1951

Preliminary estimates of world butter trade in 1951 show that exports from the major exporting countries were 7 percent less than in 1950 and 11 percent less than the prewar annual average.

The decline occurred for the most part in shipments from Australia, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The decrease in Australian shipments was due to lower production because of adverse weather conditions and to increased domestic consumption. The decline in exports from Denmark reflected lower milk production due to the late spring and the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the fall, lower production of butter due to more favorable alternative uses, especially in cheese and preserved milks, and to increased domestic consumption of butter. The decline in shipments from the Netherlands was a result of decreased butter output which resulted from an increase in the use of milk in cheese, condensed milk, whole milk powder and casein. Butter production in Ireland was down from 1950 because of decreased milk output due to adverse weather conditions during the early part of 1951 and a reduction in cattle numbers. Exports from Argentina were down in the last half of 1951 because of severe drought and consequent lower production.

Butter exports from New Zealand and Sweden increased in 1951. In New Zealand, butter production and exports were well above that of 1950 because of unusually favorable milk production conditions throughout the year. Exports from Sweden increased due to a considerable increase in production.

The following table shows preliminary estimates of butter exports in 1951 with comparisons, for the major exporting countries:

	1/ 1934-38	1948	1949	1950	2/ 1951
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Australia	220,151	179,000	150,282	175,910	100,000
Denmark	328,573	231,040	302,903	338,175	303,000
Netherlands	109,587	53,131	117,809	142,477	121,000
Ireland	51,843	239	1,412	6,901	220
Argentina	18,823	26,455	1,000	20,000	18,000
New Zealand	308,895	304,000	330,624	325,000	362,000
Sweden	50,547	2	3,567	31,678	57,000
Total	1,088,419	793,867	907,597	1,040,141	961,220

1/ Annual average. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

IMPORTS OF POWDERED MILK INTO MEXICO PLACED UNDER CONTROL AND DUTY INCREASED

According to a decree dated January 3, 1952, published in the Diario Oficial of January 10, 1952, and effective on the date of its publication, imports under the following tariff fractions are now subject to permit from the Ministry of Economy, reports A. M. Gomez of the American Embassy:

Fraction No.	
1.22.13	Milk, powdered or in tablets, the weight of which including the immediate container does not exceed 5 kilos (11 pounds).
1.22.14	Milk, powdered or in tablets, the weight of which including the immediate container is over 5 kilos (11 pounds).

There has been a sharp increase in the duty payable on imports under these 2 fractions since January 1, 1952. A subsidy was granted to importers of powdered milk by an accord published on April 11, 1951 and which was to be in force until December 31, 1951. The subsidy amounted to 1.87 pesos (21.6 cents) in the case of Fraction 1.22.13 and 0.89 centavos (10.3 cents) in the case of Fraction 1.22.14. The amount payable as duty after deducting the subsidy, was 0.68 centavos (7.9 cents) and 0.365 centavos (4.2 cents) respectively. Since the expiration of the accord on December 31, 1951, imports of this commodity are once more subject to payment of the full amount of the duty, i.e., 2.55 pesos (29.5 cents) and 1.255 pesos (14.5 cents) respectively.

These 2 actions on the part of the government have caused great concern among importers of powdered milk in Mexico. They fear that it is the intention of the government to reduce drastically, if not eliminate altogether, present importations of this commodity which during the first 6 months of 1951 amounted to over 5 million pounds valued at over $600,000.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

PUBLICATION OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS INFORMATION CURTAILED

As a result of budgetary restrictions and the assigning to defense projects of personnel formerly engaged in furnishing information to the public on production and supplies of, and trade in tropical products, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has found it necessary to discontinue much of its service to persons interested in coffee, cacao, tea, spices and other tropical products.

In future, articles on tropical products will not be published in Foreign Crops and Markets. The Office's published information regarding those commodities will be limited to such Foreign Agriculture Circulars as it may be possible to issue, principally on world production and trade in coffee, cacao and tea. Distribution of these Circulars will be free upon request, on a mailing list basis, to persons in the United States. They will be available to certain persons outside the United States in some cases by special arrangement.

FATS AND OILS

MALAYAN COPRA AND COCONUT OIL TRADE

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya during January-September 1951 amounted to 65,485 and 47,220 long tons, respectively, compared with 98,855 and 39,375 tons during the corresponding period of 1950, reports the American Consulate General, Singapore. Imports in the first 9 months of 1951 totaled 70,991 tons of copra and 169 tons of coconut oil against 91,039 and 930 tons in 1950. Net exports of 69,178 tons, copra equivalent, were only slightly above the 68,840 tons in the same months of 1950.

Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Italy continued as the largest purchasers of copra with 13,630, 13,520 and 7,600 tons, respectively. Burma took 11,363 tons of coconut oil, or approximately one-fourth of the total shipments.

Copra production during January-September 1951 amounted to 115,500 tons against 109,400 tons in 1950. Coconut oil production in the same periods was 74,493 and 63,711 tons, respectively. Stocks at the end of September were reported at 1,881 tons of copra and 3,671 tons of oil.

During the third quarter of 1951 the wholesale price of copra continued to decline and fluctuated between a low of M$36 per picul of 133-1/3 pounds (U. S. $200 per long ton) and a high of M$39.50 ($220). Coconut oil prices during this period ranged from a low of M$65 per picul ($361) to a high of M$72 ($400).

BRAZIL REPORTS FAVORABLE OILSEED PROSPECTS

Brazil's 1952 oilseed prospects appear favorable and production may exceed the small 1951 harvest, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The planting of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and castor beans in South Brazil was delayed for over one month because of the late arrival of the rainy season but was completed in early December and good crops, with the possible exception of peanuts, still may be obtained. Plantings in North Brazil got underway when the rainy season began the first part of the year, and with continued normal conditions abundant crops can be expected.

BRAZIL: Production of specified oilseeds,
1951 with comparisons

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1949	1950 1/	1951 2/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cottonseed	987,440	2/ 727,500	699,950	639,300
Castor beans	148,000	221,760	202,820	193,000
Babassu kernels	46,250	2/ 66,000	77,000	71,650
Peanuts	3/ 14,760	149,600	130,280	163,040
Oiticica seed	4/ 23,900	2/ 9,920	40,800	27,600
Flaxseed 2/	-	44,090	38,600	30,300
Sesame seed 5/	-	4,870	5,510	5,730
Soybeans 6/	-	25,350	38,600	66,000
Tucum nuts	7/ 3,108	15,430	8,260	9,900
Tung fruit	430	9,300	7,210	7,970
Ouricuri nuts	3,540	2,870	5,180	4,960

1/ Revised unofficial. 2/ Unofficial estimates. 3/ 1939 only. 4/ 1937-39. 5/ Official state estimate for Sao Paulo only, representing the bulk of total production. 6/ Rio Grande do Sul. This accounts for over 90 percent of total production. 7/ Exports.

Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

The 1951 oilseed crops were on the whole the smallest in recent years, due largely to the drought and insect damage to cotton in North Brazil which was only partially offset by the favorable oilseed crops of South Brazil. The cottonseed harvest is estimated unofficially at 639,300 tons, or about 9 percent less than the previous year. It is too early to forecast the 1952 harvest as plantings were just completed in mid-January in South Brazil and normally do not start until March in North Brazil Under normal weather conditions a crop of 770,000 tons or better could be expected.

Shortages of cottonseed oil and cake were reported in North Brazil due to the short crop. Oil shipments from Brazil totaled 9,428 tons during January-September 1951 with 5,659 tons consigned to the United Kingdom.

Peanut production in 1951 is estimated at 163,000 tons or 25 percent larger than in 1950. Late fall planting of the 1951-52 "wet" season crop in Sao Paulo, because of the delay of the rainy season, undoubtedly will reduce the 1952 harvest. Moreover, lower peanut prices than in the previous year likely had an important bearing on the acreage planted.

Exports of peanuts were resumed in May 1951 after two years of restricted shipments. From May through September 3,494 tons were exported with the largest volume, 1,925 tons, going to France.

Peanut prices on the Sao Paulo wholesale market increased to 84 cruzeiros per 25-kilo bag ($163 per short ton) of unshelled nuts in December.

Official sources place the 1951 soybean harvest in Rio Grande do Sul at 66,000 tons (2.2 million bushels) compared with 38,600 tons (1.3 million bushels) in 1950 and 25,350 (.8 million bushels) in 1949. Because of favorable prices and steady demand for soybeans by foreign markets, unofficial sources believe that with favorable weather the 1952 harvest will total about 94,000 tons (3.1 million bushels).

Most of the soybeans enter the export market. However, two new mills now being built in Rio Grande do Sul for the production of oil will increase consumption of soybeans and oil considerably in 1952. Moreover, increased production of soybeans is being encouraged.

Soybean exports amounted to 16,512 tons (550,415 bushels) during the first 9 months of 1951. The largest volume, 9,131 tons (304,382 bushels) was shipped to the United Kingdom.

The December 1951 wholesale price on the Porto Alegre market was 105 cruzeiros per 60-kilo bag ($2.54 per bushel) compared with 95 cruzeiros ($2.30) in January 1950.

Although the castor bean harvest appears to have been somewhat smaller than in 1950, both trade and official estimates now indicate that declines in the harvest in Northeastern Brazil were offset largely by an abundant crop in Sao Paulo. However, there is a wide difference of opinion as to the size of the total crop. Trade estimates for both the 1950 and 1951 harvests are reported at about 138,000 tons for all Brazil. The Ministry of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of the total crop, including local consumption, is 208,000 tons for 1951, or even higher than the final official 203,000 tons for 1950. The estimate currently accepted for commercial output is 193,000 tons.

In spite of delayed plantings for the 1952 crop in Central Brazil and in Southern Bahia, extensive plantings were completed and a large crop is expected from the harvest starting next August. The intermediate crop in Bahia to be harvested in April is expected to be small. Planting in North Brazil has not started. However, prices of castor beans have been favorable and if the weather is good, production should increase considerably over the past two years.

During January-September exports of beans amounted to 40,778 tons (37,684 tons to the United States) and exports of oil, 24,930 tons (24,630 to the United States).

The top price on the Bahia market for the season was reported at U. S. $285 to $295 per 1,016 kilograms f.o.b. Bahia ($254 to $263 per short ton) paid by United States importers in December. However, the offering price since then is reported to have dropped to U. S. $270 ($240).

The 1950-51 babassu crop (September-March harvest) is estimated at 71,650 tons. Estimates of this season's harvest are not yet available. The discontinuance of barter trade in babassu oil in early 1951 and falling world prices have created uncertainties regarding the export market.

Kernel exports during January-May were reported at 13,864 tons, of which 11,369 tons were shipped to the United States. No exports were recorded from June through September. Oil shipments for the same period-all to the United States--amounted to 10,432 tons.--

The flaxseed harvest which began in December 1951 is now estimated by the trade at 27,600 to 33,000 tons (1.0 to 1.2 million bushels) or somewhat smaller than the 38,600 tons (1.4 million bushels) of the previous season. Seed and oil production the past few years has been sufficient to supply all Brazil's needs.

The December 1951 wholesale price on the Porto Alegre market was quoted at 2.80 cruzeiros per kilo ($3.80 per bushel) compared with 3.80 cruzeiros ($5.15) in July.

Oiticica production in 1951 is reported at 27,600 tons or only 70 percent of the 40,800 tons harvested in 1950. The 1952 crop is estimated at 18,700 tons. Reduced yields are attributed to drought during the past two years. Of the 8,887 tons of oiticica oil exported through September 1951, 5,699 tons were shipped to the United States.

FRANCE ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR WEST AFRICAN PEANUTS

Producers and handlers of peanuts in French West Africa have recently been encouraged by a Paris decision to build up "security stocks" of 25,000 metric tons of peanut oil in France and to buy up all peanuts remaining unsold on November 1 at a minimum price of 97 metropolitan francs per kilo c.i.f. French ports (12.57 cents per pound) shelled. The Government will also pay charges for storage and deterioration of peanuts which remain in unsold stocks next November, so that the minimum c.i.f. price for shelled peanuts will be at least 13 cents per pound in dollar equivalent.

This action had an immediate effect on the weak peanut market in West Africa. According to W.W. Birge Jr., American Consulate General, Dakar, the purchase price in 3 centers promptly moved up to the target of 20 CFA francs per kilo (5.18 cents per pound) unshelled (see Foreign Crops and Markets January 21, 1952, page 52).

As of January 13, less than 80,000 short tons of this year's peanut crop had been commercialized at an average price of 18.75 CFA francs (4.86 cents) unshelled. This is far below the tonnage normally sold as of that date, but with the price now stabilized at a higher level, the trade believes sales will increase rapidly.

MALAYAN PALM OIL OUTPUT CONTINUES LOW

Total palm oil output in the Federation of Malaya during the first 9 months of 1951 amounted to 38,595 short tons and was 12 percent lower than the 43,760 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1950. The decline in estate production resulted in larger imports of palm oil from Sumatra--from only 610 tons in 1950 to 1,570 tons during January-September 1951--and also in a corresponding reduction of approximately 12 percent in exports of palm oil. Shipments totaled 38,034 tons with 35,810 consigned to the United Kingdom against 43,223 total and 41,730 to the United Kingdom in 1950.

During the third quarter of 1951 the price of palm oil fluctuated between M$1150 per long ton ($339 per short ton) f.o.b. Singapore and M$1300 ($383).

Palm kernel production of 11,056 tons was slightly larger than the 10,990 tons of the 1950 period. Exports amounted to 9,359 tons with purchases by the Netherlands of 4,948 tons.

The average price of palm kernels during July-September 1951 was about £68 per long ton ($170 per short ton) c.i.f. European ports.

NORTHBOUND MOVEMENT OF MANCHURIAN SOYBEANS THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL 1951

No bulk cargos of soybeans originating from China or Manchuria transited the Suez Canal during November-December 1951, according to the latest report from Port Said. Total (revised) northbound bulk soybean shipments through this waterway during 1951 were 524,063 short tons, or 17,468,770 bushels. In addition, a bulk cargo of 7,535 tons of soybean oil (equivalent to 50,235 tons or 1,674,500 bushels of beans) passed through the Canal during February 1951. Thus, on a combined basis these bulk shipments accounted for 574,298 tons or 19,143,270 bushels of soybean equivalent.

In all, 52 cargos of soybeans passed through the Canal during 1951. Of these, 43 originated from the South Manchurian port of Dairen, and the other shipments originated from the ports of Chinwagtao (5), Vladivostok (2), Chefoo (1), and Bahrein (1). A monthly breakdown of bulk soybean shipments through the Canal during 1951 is shown below:

Month	No. of Cargos	Short tons
January	8	77,808
February	4	33,404
March	1	10,913
April	5	53,170
May	6	63,032
June	9	101,486
July	12	128,244
August	5	40,827
September	-	-
October	2	15,179
November	-	-
December	-	-
Total	52	524,063

The foregoing data represent only soybeans which transited the Canal in bulk cargos. It is known that soybeans and oil were also shipped with other cargos but the records for such freight could not be obtained at Port Said

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

DEMAND LOWER FOR MEXICAN VEGETABLES

Demand in the United States for winter vegetables from the West Coast of Mexico was slightly lower during the first 2 weeks in January than for the last 2 weeks in December and by the middle of January the general trend appeared to be downward and prices continued to drop. Shipments of tomatoes during the current season from Mexico to the United States and Canada are now forecast at 5,500 cars compared with the 6,400 carloads forecast last November. The lower forecast is the result in part of losses in production of the fall crop occasioned by lack of water for irrigation in some districts, and in part to the decrease of late fall plantings. Pepper prices were lower around the first of January but by the middle of the month the market had recovered somewhat and prices were higher. Cantaloupe plantings for the season are estimated at 2,600 acres, and shipments may reach 260 carloads. Weather has been very good and plantings are in good condition. Under favorable weather conditions, shipments of cantaloupes should begin from the West Coast of Mexico about April 15.

Shipments of fresh vegetables from the
West Coast of Mexico

Season through January 15

Commodity	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes	25,537	15,921	26,001
Green peppers	5,730	4,511	5,874
Green peas	2,243	1,892	870
String beans	0	0	194
Others	36	14	35
Total	33,546	22,338	32,974

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

BELGIAN COTTON IMPORTS RUNNING HIGH

Imports of cotton into Belgium during November 1951 amounted to 65,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) increasing total imports for the first 4 months of the 1951-52 season to 145,000 bales, according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Brussels. This is almost equal to the 146,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of 1950-51. During this period of 1951-52, about 94,000 bales originated in the United States while 31,000 bales were imported from the Belgian Congo, compared with 65,000 and 22,000 bales, respectively, from these 2 sources in the first 4 months of 1950-51. This large import of cotton in November 1951 helped to improve the stock situation in Belgium which had deteriorated to 63,000 bales at the end of October 1951, less than a 6 weeks' supply at the current rate of consumption. The Trade hopes to import a total of about 500,000 bales in 1951-52, slightly more than the 472,000 bales imported in the previous season. According to the New York Cotton Exchange calculations, exports from the United States to Belgium from August 1, 1951, through January 31, 1952, totaled 347,000 running bales.

The local market for Belgian cotton yarn and cloth has been dull during the first 4 months of 1951-52. The domestic market is reported to be lagging due to liquidation by merchants of previously accumulated heavy stocks. The export market for cotton textiles was somewhat more active in January than in December when demand was weak. With this poor demand for Belgian cotton manufactures prevailing, stocks of yarn and cloth have been accumulating at the mills. Members of the industry feel that both spinning and weaving activity must be curtailed until stocks can be brought into better balance or until demand becomes more active.

RECORD COTTON CROP HARVESTED IN TURKEY

Estimates of the 1951-52 cotton crop in Turkey, made by various government agencies, range from 620,000 to 780,000 bales of 500 pounds according to Laurell L. Scranton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ankara. Although there is a wide difference of opinion among sources in Turkey regarding the size of the crop it appears that all estimates are considerably above the previous record crop of 562,000 bales reported in 1950-51. A joint committee representing several interested agencies was sent by the Federal Government in January to the major producing regions to determine a more accurate estimate of the crop.

Prices of Turkish cotton rose steeply following the sharp reduction in November 1951 of the official estimate of the United States cotton crop. For example, Acala Type I cotton on the Izmir market rose from the equivalent of 56 U. S. cents a pound on October 25 to a peak of 81 cents on November 12, declining to 66 cents on December 31. Although these prices are considerably above those prevailing for similar types of cotton in the United States, actual sales of cotton on both the Izmir and Adana markets have been small. Many of the farmers, recalling the cotton prices of about $1.20 a pound in February 1951, are in a sufficiently strong financial position to hold their cotton in anticipation of more favorable prices than now exist.

Cotton prices in Turkey have remained at a relatively high level despite an inactive demand for Turkish cotton from foreign countries thus far in the 1951-52 season. Exports of cotton in the period September 1 to December 15, 1951, totaled only 88,000 bales, compared with exports of slightly more than 150,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1950. During the current season about 70,000 bales, or 80 percent of the total, have been shipped to Western Germany, with 5,000 bales exported to France and smaller quantities destined for Italy, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, and Japan. The surplus available for export this season should be 400,000 to 450,000 bales depending upon the final estimate of 1951-52 production, and assuming domestic requirements of at least 200,000 bales. This is somewhat more than total exports in 1950-51 of 375,000 bales. The lag in exports during the current season is attributed mainly to the high prices of Turkish cotton in relation to those for cotton from the United States and Mexico. The Turkish Cotton Trade feels, however, that the shortage of dollar exchange in Europe will result in increased purchases of sterling cotton from Turkey as the 1951-52 season progresses.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG		99.05 lbs.	Tallari			
Ashmouni, Good		"	"			
Ashmouni, FGF		"	"			
Karnak, FG		"	"			
Karnak, Good		"	"			
Karnak, FGF		"	"			
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	2-7	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 810.00	21.53	21.26
Broach Vijay, Fine		"	"	2/ 925.00	24.59	21.26
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	2-6	82.28 lbs.	"	116.50	42.71	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	117.00	42.90	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	121.00	44.36	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	2-7	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8600.00	78.02	7.28
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	2-6	101.4 lbs.	Sol	3/4/550.00	35.59	13.34
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	(not quoted)		5/
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	2-7	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	310.00	51.00	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	4/ 450.00	74.04	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	310.00	51.00	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	285.00	32.49	6.44
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	41.47	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 810.00 (21.53) to 820.00 (21.80—ceiling).

2/ Ceiling price.

3/ For delivery out of the next crop.

4/ Nominal.

5/ Tax shown as 20.70 on January 29 should be 20.07 U.S. cents.

TOBACCO

FRENCH MOROCCO TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER; IMPORTS LOWER

French Morocco's 1951 tobacco production is preliminarily estimated at about 5 percent above the 1950 production, according to E. L. Stanger, Vice Consul, American Consulate, Rabat. Tobacco imports during June-January 1951 were 20 percent below the comparable 1950 period.

The country's 1951 leaf crop is tentatively estimated at 4.4 million pounds from 4,450 acres. This compares with the 1950 output of about 4.2 million pounds from 4,450 acres. Yield per acre during 1951 is placed at 991 pounds, compared with only 942 pounds during 1950. French Morocco's tobacco production is comprised mostly of a light air-cured leaf; however, some dark air-cured and Nicotina Rustica are grown. No data are available for estimates by types during 1951 except for Nicotina Rustica, which is tentatively placed at 660,000 pounds.

Imports of tobacco including products during the first 6 months of 1951 totaled 1.8 million pounds, compared with 2.2 million pounds in the comparable 1950 period. Leaf tobacco imported during the first half of 1951 totaled 1.6 million pounds, or 89 percent of the total tobacco imports. The United States supplied only 647,491 pounds of tobacco during this 1951 period as compared with 996,479 during the same 1950 period. Other countries supplying French Morocco with tobacco during January-June 1951 included Hungary, Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Greece, the United Kingdom, Algeria, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Argentina.

MEXICO'S FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Mexico's 1951-52 flue-cured leaf production is estimated at 4 percent above the 1950-51 crop, according to the American Embassy, Mexico City.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured production is estimated at 3.9 million pounds, as compared with 3.7 million pounds in 1950-51. The 1951-52 estimate is substantially above the prewar (1935-39) annual average of only 800,000 pounds. Flue-cured production represents only a small percentage (7 percent in 1950-51) of total leaf production.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

PHILIPPINE RICE PRICES DECLINE

Wholesale prices of rice in the Philippine Republic at the end of 1950 showed a seasonal decline following the December harvest. Quotations in the last week of December for Macan No. 1 milled were from $8.50 to $10.12 per 100 pounds compared with prices from July to September of from $11.26 to $11.95 per 100 pounds. December prices to producers were $5.41 per 100 pounds of rough rice, a decline from $7.06 per 100 pounds in September.

PHILIPPINES: RICE PRICES, PER 100 POUNDS, BY MONTHS, 1951

Date	Native Macan milled ex-warehouse Manila No. 1	Native Macan milled ex-warehouse Manila No. 2	NARIC imported	Rough rice delivered Cabanatuan
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1951-first quarter				
January - High	10.33	9.92	9.98	4.93
- Low	8.30	8.10	9.98	4.68
February - High	8.71	8.50	9.98	4.94
- Low	8.30	8.10	9.98	4.68
March - High	10.33	10.12	9.98	6.18
- Low	8.50	8.30	9.98	4.99
Second quarter				
April - High	10.53	10.33	10.47	6.60
- Low	10.25	10.04	9.98	6.18
May - High	11.34	11.14	10.47	7.06
- Low	10.33	10.12	10.47	6.31
June - High	11.42	11.22	10.47	6.80
- Low	10.93	10.73	10.47	6.57
Third quarter				
July - High	11.95	11.74	10.47	7.32
- Low	11.26	11.06	10.47	7.06
August - High	11.74	11.54	10.47	7.06
- Low	11.54	11.34	10.47	6.80
September - High	11.95	11.74	10.47	7.06
- Low	11.54	11.34	9.52	7.06
Fourth quarter				
October - High	1/ 11.74	2/ 11.54	9.52	6.91
- Low	1/ 10.93	2/ 10.93	9.52	6.47
November - High	10.25	9.92	9.52	6.49
- Low	9.64	9.44	9.52	6.31
December - High	10.12	9.92	9.98	5.41
- Low	8.50	8.30	9.52	5.41

1/ October 1 - 13. 2/ October 1 - 6.

Daily Market Report, Bureau of Commerce, Philippine Government.

PERU INCREASES RICE ACREAGE

This season's rice acreage now being planted in Peru is expected to be around 15 percent larger than in 1951, according to R. O. Westley, Agricultural Attache at Lima. In 1951, approximately 117,000 acres were devoted to rice, and nearly 425 million pounds of rough rice were harvested. Because of plantings in some new areas this season, the average per-acre yield is not expected to be so high as in 1951.

Conditions continue favorable for an increased acreage and a normal yield of rice. Adequate water supplies are available in the coastal commercial areas and weather elsewhere has encouraged the planting of this essential food crop.

This production is sufficient to meet the present monthly allocation for domestic consumption of 21 million pounds of milled rice through the 1952 harvest (May-August). Total consumption includes locally-grown rice in outlying areas which is not calculated in allocations.

According to present indications, it will not be necessary for Peru to import rice in 1952. The extremely short crop of 1950 made it necessary to import around 140 million pounds of milled rice in the 1950-51 (August-July) marketing year. Little rice was imported after August 1, 1951, when the new crop appeared on the market.